LONG WAR OF THE RACES.

THE PRESENT STRUGGLE ONE EPI-NODE IN THE CONFLICT.

Bluce the Paws of Mistery Touten and Latin Have Struggled for Supremars - The Renaismace and Berlina of Latte Influence.

From the St. Louis Olobe-Democrat. The present conflict with Spain will furnish no little material for the historian of the future. Already it is seen that we are making history at a rapid rate, and the date of the beginning of the Spanish war is now recognized as that of a new era. Whatever else may result from the conflict, one thing is certain-that the United States will bereafter be compelled to take a more active interest in the affairs of the world at large than it has ever done before. Up to this time we have rather withdrawn from participation in the politics of other nations. We have concentrated on our own affairs that attention which in several other countries is bestowed upon international matters. "No entangling alliance" has been our motto, and, while we have steadily upheld the right of the United States to prevent the extension of the European system on this side the Atlantic, we have been consistent, in that we have refrained from meddling with the affairs of Europe. In other words, we have minded our own business, and intimated to other nations that they should do It is plainly evident that this policy is now a

thing of the past. We shall be compelled, by sheer force of circumstances, to take a wider interest in the world's affairs than we have ever done. The necessity of protecting our commerce on the Pacific compelled us to attack the Philippine Islands, and now they are practically within our possession. An equal necessity has obliged us to atrack Porto Rico, and we shall be forced to hold all that we have acquired in both the Atlantic and the Pacific until the end of the war, and possibly longer. The possession of the Philippines will necessitate our taking a direct interest in the Eastern question, for whatever the destiny of these islands, they will not go back to Spain, and if retained by us we shall naturally feel an interest in our neighbors, and will be compelled in self-defence to enter the conferences of the European States on the future of China and the eastern shores of Asia. The time is probably not far distant when there will be a seventh representrative at the council board of the powers, when the Minister from the United States will take part in their deliberations and his voice will be as authoritative as that of any beribboned and gold-braided nobleman who represents a European soysceign. Leaving out of consideration the particular phases of the subject which most concern our own country, the war between the United States and Spain is only one inclient in the contest between the Germanic and the Latin races, a contest which has been going on for more than twenty centuries, a contest in which wars and battle, strife for commerce and husiness, efforts to found and maintain colonies, political struggles and entanglements are all but incidents. Almost from the time authentic history began the form of war. It is a struggle which was forced upon both by their proximity in Europe, a struggle which neither shunned, and which after every round, found the Teuton a little stronger, the Latin a little weaker.

Germany has always been a human beehive. From the northern centre of Europe swarms of nations have issued in every direction to people new quarters of the earth, to conquer territory which the weakened hands of a degraded civilwill be a seventh representrative at the council

nations have issued in every direction to people new quarters of the earth, to conquer territory which the weakened hands of a degraded civilization could not hold; to seek other lands and there plant the seeds of future nations. Among the earliest records of the Latin race are stories of invasions by German hosts, of the terror of German artus, for in the army of Brennus the majority were Germans and the tide of German invasion rolled on into Greece, and even into Asia Minor, for the Galaita to whose church Paul wrote one of his nest stirring epistles was so called because of the Ganis, who settled in the province and even to this day remain distinct from the Asiatic populations by whom they are surrounded.

Even in the time of Julius Caesar there was a considerable admixture of the Teutonic element

they are surrounded.

Even in the time of Julius Casar there was a considerable admixture of the Teuronic element among the people of Gault indeed, a third part of Casar's province was inhabited by men who in all essential particulars were Teutons. The passage of the Rhine and the invasion of Geronary by the great commander were the first sparressive steps Rome took against the Teutonic hosts of the north. Up to that time the republic had contented itself with resisting German invasion. Roman statesmen long before the days of Tartus recognized the "barbsrians" or "bearded men" of the north as a menace to the State, and the treatise of Tacitus seems to have been written with a view to informing his fellow citizens of the kind of neopic who lived beyond the Ithine, and thus putting the Rom as on their guard against elemies who might prove exceedingly formidable. Casar determined to remove the menace to the State by conquering the Germans. His effort was a failure, for he never succeeded in obtaining more than nominal control of the nations beyond the Rhine, and the annihiliation of the army of Varus, lifty years after, put an end forever to the attempts of the German toresis. A century later all thought of making any attempt at the conquest of German results. German forests. A century later all thought of making any attempt at the conquest of Ger-many was abandoned, and Trajan and Probu-built long walls, high and strong, with forts at frongent intervals. frequent intervals, and manned them with zoon men and true to keep out the German hests. Even strong walls are no defence to a degenerate State; the Germans took the aggressive, and what are called the barbarian invasions of Rome were really the swarming of the terman tribes, become too numerous for their native soil, over into territory the men of which were too weak to hold their own.

into territory the men of which were too weak to hold their own, among historians, philosophers and religionists to bewait the downfall of the Roman empire as one of the great catastrophes of history, but the fact is overlooked that the Roman neople had become morally and physically rile beyond description; degenerate, weak of body, with corresponding decay of intellect, they could not compare either in military strength or social virtue with the sturdy, hardy races of the north, the empire fell because it die not deserve to live, and in its stead srose a group of nations, the men of which were as far superior to the Romans as the latter had been to the enervated populations of Greece. arosa a group of nations, the men of which were as far superior to the Komans as the inter hal been to the enervated populations of Greece. Asia Minor and Egypt. The Gotlis, the Visigoths, the Alemann, the Ostrogoths, the Suevi, who established their political supremacy in France, in Spain, in Italy, in Greece, were Teutonic or of Teutonic origin, and thus when the great empire crambled into decay the political ascendency of the Teutonic on was established from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. It was still further extended by the invasion of the British Isles by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, who were destined to found two empires which seem even yet only in their youth; one, the empire of Great Britain, the other its sister country, the empire of the United States. The Teutonic conquest of the north was permanent, that of the south was temporary, for in the course of a few generations the native populations of Spain, France and Italy reasserted themselves, not in a military, but in a social way. The intermarriages of the conquerors with the people practically reduced the dominant race to the level of the people it governed and thorough amalgamation the Teutonic element almost disappeared. Its influence, however, was felt in a marked degree in the political affairs of central and southern Europe, for what is known in history as the Holy Roman empire was a Teutonic empire, whose head was most commonly a Teuton, whose nobles were Teutons, and the contests of the cupire with France and Spain, disguise them by whatsoever name we please, were really emission the frequent with the tests of the cupire with France and Spain, disguise them by whatsoever name we please, were
really sentests of the Teutonic element with the
Latin. Emperor and noble were fighting the
battle of Teuton versus Latin, often upon local
issues, often losing sight of the difference in
race, generally ignorant of the great issue which
towered above the petty occasions of strife, the
war was incessantly wazed. Through the maze
of medieval history, which, without some guiding thread, is an insoluble mystery, may be
traced the antagonism of the two races, and
though frequently lost to the view of the casual
observer, it is never absent.

Not on the tented field alone, nor only in the
shock of arms, did Teuton strive with Latin, for

Not on the tenied fleid alone, nor only in the shock of arms, did Teuton strive with Latin, for the inherited aversion, the one for the other, made itself apparent even in matters of religion and philosophy. The German Reformation is commonly characterized as a religious movement, as the emancipation of thought from the despotiam of creed, but in its essence the Reformation was simply one phase of the contest between Teuton and Latin. Strife among men of peace is or may be just as ducided as among men of arms; indeed, it is possible that it may be even more bilter, for a hatred that has vent only in words finds words inadequate for its expression. The Reformation was the revolt of Teuton against Latin supremney in the realm of religion, a revolt as decided as that of the German States against the political control of a Latin Emperor. Indeed, even in its earlier stages the Reformation soon began to samma a political aspect; in its later-course was as much of a political as religious movement.

The Thirty Years' War was a legitimate out-

was as fauch of a political as religious movement.

The Thirty Years' War was a legitimate outcome of the century of controversy which proceeded, and, like the war of words, wes a strice between Teuton and Latin. At its beginning, law Process and States of the morth were solvily arrayed against the Latin element in the confire; before it ended, Protestant and Catholic States were fighting on each side, the religious plass had been almost entirely just to view. The Reformation, as it is called, or great rehelion of Germany, though against the domination of the south, indirectly resulted in a great revival of Latin strength. Protestant historians generally loss sight of the fact that the Reformation in Germany was the direct cause of a refrevival of Latin strength. Professiant historians generally loss sight of the fact that the Retor mation in Germany was the direct cause of a reformation in the Church: that corrupt pontiffs it elements to be 2.000 feet dea orders, showed the water to

battle. The contest between the Tenton and Latin was not confined to Germany, nor to the districts almost depopulated by the Thirty Years War, for Spain, then in the acceptant in the affairs of Europe, having apparently overwhelmed resistances on the continent, undertook the subjugation of England, and the pet object of Charles Y, and after him of Philip IL, was to bring the insular kingtom not only back to the control of the Church, but also of the secular arm of the compire. The enormous increase in the wealth of Spain by the discovery of America led Charles and his degenerate son to imagine that England.

There is a peculiar business carried on in this of Spain by the discovery of Americaled Charles and his degenerate son to imagine that England could be conquered as easily as they had overtun the duchies of Germany, but the destruction of the Armada and the simost total ruin of the Spanish naval power put a check, not only to the growth of Latin influence in Europe, but to the spread of the Latin race in America, while the revolt of the Netherlands and the successful resistance by the Lowisnoers to the Spanish arms among the flats of Holland still further restricted the Spanish powers. The separation of the Germanic States from Spain and the war of the Spanish audicession did their share to reduce the political influence of the French and Spanish, and correspondingly to premote the advancement of the Teuton in international affairs, so that by the middle of the last century the Teutonic races had not only effectually checked Latin aggression in Europe, but had also limited its growth in America.

The French Revolution was not only an outburst of popular fury sgainst a system, but was

The French Revolution was not only an out-burst of popular fury against a system, but was also the greatest revival of the Latin race that ever occurred in its history. The wars of Na-poleon were wars of the Latin race against the Teuton, the latter being led by England. For a time France, Spain, Italy and Portugal were nuited against the Teutonic races, and had they remained so the contest might have been much longer protracted. But the personal tyranny of the Emperior alienated both Spain and Italy, the Latin ranks fell into disorder, and the grand revival proved a failure. At the close of the Napoleonio wars the Latins were prostrate. Italy divided among a horde of princelings, was powerless, Spain was in anarchy, and to such an extent had the best blood of France been wasted in war that when the Government began the ren war that when the Government began the re-organization of the army it was found neces-carry to reduce the standard of height to 5 feet n order to obtain sufficient men to fill the

nake.
Since the downfall of the greatest military
mains the Latins ever produced the decline of
the race has been steady. During the second
upire France made several efforts to begin empire France made several efforts to begin anew a career of conquest, but the failure in Mexico destroyed all hope of founding an empire on this side of the Atlantic, and although the Algerian experiment has been continued to the present, even now there does not seem reason to believe in its permanence. The efforts of the French to establish a footbold in Eastern Asia are not to be regarded as attempts at colonization; they are simply conquests. The French are not colonists; they do not establish home in foreign lands, but regard their stay abroad as an exile, and look forward to their return to La Belle Paris. A more decided indication of the Latin decline is observable in the case of this century. The secession of the Spanish colonies during the early years of this century. The secession of the Spanish colonies in America was directly due to the prevalence and spread of Anglo-Saxon influence and ideas; the triumph of the insurgents in every American province was a victory for

fluence and ideas; the triumph of the insurgents in every American province was a victory for the Anglo-Saxon race; the battle of Chacatuee was as much a triumph of Teuton over Latin as the surrender of the Emperor Louis Napoleon at Sedan.

There are not lacking, however, other evidences of decay among the Latin races besides their failure in war. The failure of France in three distinct attempts to build up a system of colonies, the inability of Spain to retain territory when acquired, the recent diagrace of Italy in the effort to conquer Abyssinia, are all significant. Other evidences point in the same direction. The stationary population in France is a portent of mighty significance. Were it not for the constant immigration of Germans, Italians, Swiss and Belgians into the country, statistics would show a marked decline in population in pour Italians, Swiss and Relgians into the country, statistics would show a marked decline in population. The people of Italy live in a state of degratation and missry unequalled in other civilized countries. Crime is rampant. There are more homicides, in proportion to the population, in Italy than in any country in the world. Even the strong arm of a central government is not sufficient to repress the disorders which are constantly appearing in various parts of the peninsula. In Spain there is an ilmorance which to the student of sociology is appalling. Almost three-fourths of the cuttre population, city and country, are unable to read or write, while Portugal is in a condition quite as deplorable as that of Spain.

Among the debased populations of all three be seeds of anarchy, sedition, and revolution all into soil well adapted to their growth, and rail into soil well adapted to their growth, and that France is not much better in this respect is shown by the horrors of the Commune only twenty-seven years ago. The progress of the Teutonic races, and especially the Anglo-Saxon, the greatest representative of the family, is an idustration of the general law of the survival of the fittest, a law which governs the growth of nations as surely as the development of the humblest animal. humblest animal.

HOW EAGAN WON PROMOTION. The Moders Gave Him the Chance and Me

From the Washington Evening Star. 'About twenty-five years ago," said a wellknown army officer, "the Modoc Indian war, in the lava beds of southern Oregon and northern California, was in progress. In it occurred some as severe fighting, under adverse circum stances, as ever came to the lot of the United States Army. Among the troops engaged in that war was the Ninth United States Infantry. It is well known that this regiment was never permitted to take any part in the civil war, but was kept during that whole eventful period on the Pacific slope. It was not the fault of the officers of the regiment, yet they felt very sensitive on the subject.

was kept during that whole eventful period on the Pacific slope. It was not the fault of the officers of the regiment, yet they felt very sensitive on the subject.

"Among the officers of that regiment was a young Lieutenant, whose name I shall mention inter. On the evening preceding the heaviest fight that occurred during the campaign remarks were made reflecting upon the courage of what they designated as the 'California contingent,' meaning thereby the Ninth Infantry. These remarks came to the ears of the young Lieutenant, who immediately asought their nuthor, and in the presence of a large number of his fellow officers resented the aspersions in the most vigorous terms, branding the man as a modorn Ananias, and also announcing that immediately after the fight which was slated for the following day he would personally make good all that he then said.

"Furthermore, as the matter of personal courage had been put in question, he announced that in the right of the following morning he should wear his full uniform, and he challenged the author of the disparaging remarks to do the same. That night the commanding General sent for this Lieutenant and informed him that in the charge that was to be made on the following morning he was going to give him the next position to the post of honor, that is, the left of the line. Any soldier will know that when troops are in line of battle the left is equally exposed with the right. It happened, therefore, that on the morning of the battle the California Lieutenant, true to his word, appeared in command of the left of the line in full uniform, and as it was well known that such an exposure was to court almost certain death, not another officer did so appear, notwithstanding the Lieutenant, in full uniform, at the head of his company on the left of the line. The right was given, and over they went, first one and then another, in the face of a withering fire from the savages behind piles of rocks, some five and some fully forty feet in height, the California Lieutenant, in the

"The Modocs touched the button in the lava eds of Oregon, and President McKinlay has one the rest. The same conduct in the British rmy would have won the Victoria cross; in the reach Army it would have brought the cross; in the reach Army it would have brought the cross; in the reach Army it would have brought the cross; in the reach Army it would have brought states that the legion of Honor. In the United States that it was only the friendship of Gen. Crook, and yet we fancy if Gen. Eagan were now to hones between them all he would take the later."

From the Philadelphia Recard. From the Philadelphia Record.

It does not often fall to the lot of a navigator nowadays to discover a new island, but such a distinction is claimed by Capt. Pande of the Norwegian ship Prince Edward, which is now discharging at Girard Point piers a cargo of manganese ore from Carrizal, Chili. The Captain was on his way to Philadelphia from that distant port when, on March 9, ja the South Atlantic Ocean, he discovered a new and unknown island in latitude? ** **and a net best and the captain was on his way to Philadelphia from that distant port when, on March 9, ja the South Atlantic Ocean, he discovered a new and purknown island in latitude? **and a net best and the principle of the property of the principle of the property of the property

South Atlantic Ocean, he discovered a new and unknown island in latitude 42° south and longitude 30° 38 w sai.

The island is not very large, only 500 feet long and 40 feet wide, but Capt. Pande thinks it big crounts to bear a name, and he is thinking of manning it Dewey Island, in honor of the distinguistic Asimiral. The new land, which is undoubtedly of val only origin, lies in the track of all vesses rain 'mg C. se Horn outward or homoward bound. The water in its vicinity was found to be very warm. The see brake over it with great for e. and the waters had a disturbed at jecarance. There was also an entire absence of the well-defined currents known to all navigators.

city about which the general public knows very little. Some startling facts concerning it were brought out in the Court of General Sessions during the past week at the trial of a man who had been indicted on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The goods were diamonds. Several witnesses tes tifled that many Maiden lane jewellers did a wholesale trade with the pawnshops in various parts of the country, pledging diamonds for sums much in advance of the original cost of the jewelry, thus realizing a handsome profit. Some of the witnesses who appeared in the trial said that while they re ided in east side tonements they carried on a business of six or seven hundred thousand dollars a year. One man said he lived with his wife and four children on the fifth floor of a tenement house on Essex street, the family occupying two rooms. Under cross-examination he said that the only furniture consisted of beds and bedding, a wooden table, and three wooden chairs. At meal times his oldest son sat upon a soap box, while two of the children stood up. The three chairs were specially reserved for the father, nother, and eldest daughter. The witness added that every night when he returned to his home he carried a satchel containing dia monds valued at eighty or ninety thousand dol On the following day he usually disposed of \$200 worth of lewels, making a profit of \$40 for that day. He usually earned \$250 a week he said. Notwithstanding this fact, the family managed to get along on \$9 a week, and any amount over that which he carned during the week was put into a bank. He said that he had counts with eleven different banks in this city, and that he was probably worth, over and above all his debts, \$210,000. This witness said that when business was dull during the summer months he was in the habit of pawn ing jewelry at the rate of raising \$5,000 every week. He often made more money by pawning

the jewelry than he did by selling it. The majority of the other witnesses testified that they travelled around the country visiting the big cities and pledging goods in various pawnshops. Now and then they made a sale on a railroad train or in a hotel, but the prin cipal part of their business was to pawn dia nonds. They were in the habit of getting the diamonds on credit from Maiden lane fewellers who knew that as soon as the jewelry was pledged they would realize ready cash from the men who pledged the goods.

A detective who said he was in the employ of the pawnbrokers of this city furnished information of a more startling nature. He said that many diamond dealers engaged in business in Malden lane employed women espe cially for the purpose of pawning diamonds. These women were fashionably dressed and drove about the city in carriages similar to those in use by New York's wealthlest people. They had their coachmen and footmen in livery, and some of them travelled about town escorted by a maid servant. These women would visit the Maiden lane jewelry house, and there bedeck themselves with diamonds. The detective knew of one woman employed in the pawning business who would book a pair of \$2,500 diamonds in her cars, then place a diamond necklace about her throat, put on four or five valuable diamond rings, and complete the display of jewelry with a diamond sunburst or pendant pinned to her corsage. This woman usually carried on her person about \$100,000 worth of jewels.

She would drive to a pawnshop and there tell a story of hard luck. She would give the name and address of some person well known in society, and then ask for a large loan on her jewels, saying she intended to redeem the jewelry as soon as she received a remittance from her attorney, which, she would add, would be in a few days. The pawnbroker, being familiar with the name given, and knowing the jewelry to be of good value, would advance a sum equal to or a little more than the cost of the diamonds. After thus disposing of the jewelry, this woman would return to her employer in Maiden lane and hand over the amount realized. The pawn tickets were afterward sold by agents specially employed for that purpose. Some of these agents were women, the detective said, but the majority were men. The women who did this business were known in the trade as "diamond flyers." Although many of the pawnbrokers knew that the jewels came directly from the wholesale dealer in Maiden lane, they were willing to advance a ciety, and then ask for a large loan on her cathe directly from the wholeshe and Maiden lane, they were willing to advance a good sum on the jewelry, because they knew that some one who might buy the pawn ticket would redeem the goods and pay the interest

that some one who might buy the pawn tickets would redeem the goods and pay the interest on the loan made.

During the past year, the detective said, about thirty 'diamond flyers' had been sent out from jewelry houses in the New York jewelry district. They worked in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Some of them went to Wushington, D. C., where they made the acquaintance of women whose husbands were members of the diplomatic corps. After making the acquaintance of the wives of foreigners, they would tell their hard luck story and offer to sell their jewels at a secrifice. They were always willing to have the diamonds submitted to an appraiser, and the appraiser generally allowed enough margin on the jewels for a good profit. Then the persons who had been asked to buy the goods believed they were getting bargains.

some of the women employed to sell jewelry in this manner, although now thrown on their own resources, once moved in good society, and this enabled them to dispose of pawn tickets for goods which they represented as the last of a dwindling fortune. Almost every pawnbroker in New York, the debetive said, had accepted goods from "diamond flyers." Some of the pawnbrokers believed that they had been swindled because they learned afterward that they sould go down to Maiden lane and find an army of agents with pecks of diamonds which they were willing to dispose of at less than costrict. This statement was explained by the detective, further on, when he said that the dealer so who pawned their godes for less than entry stem, so that a man with a stock of \$5.00,000 worth of goods was only required to pay a percentage of what he owed to the persons from whom he received the goods. As long as payments were kept up regularly the supply of diamonds was kept up rugularly the supply of diamonds was kept up, thus enabling the dealer to go right on rledging diamonds for sums much below their cost. Every now and then there was a business failure in the jewelry trade and this was due to the fact that goods were disposed of at less than their cost value.

From another witness who testified in the case it was learned that many of the diamond dealers in this city omployed policemen and firemen in uniform to dispose of their goods in pawnshops. A policeman in uniform could easily obtain a loan of \$2,000 on diamonds that cost only \$1,800. For doing this the policeman received \$20 commission. A fireman in uniform could raise a thousand dollars on jewelry that originally cost \$500. The fireman would go to the pawnshop directly from the jiwelry hat originally cost \$500 on diamonds that cost only \$1,800. For doing this the policeman received \$20 commission. A fireman in uniform could raise a thousand dollars on jewelry that originally which required bin to raise some ready casa. The pawnshorker would tend another pawnshop. It was added

HOLLAND IN THE WEST INDIES. THE REAL CIGARETTE GIRL reen and Wellow and Red Curacon and It

Quaint Inhabitants. The appearance of the island of Curaçoa is sappointing to the tourist who expects to find there the tropical beauty for which many of the West Indian islands are famous. He sees instead, as his southward-bound steamer skirts along its shores, a succession of flat-topped hills, brillfantly green, with a low growth of vegetation, above which rises here and there a solitary dwarfish, twisted tree growing on the sloping billsides and looking like a gnarled apple tree The monotony of the scenery is occasionally broken by a glimpse of red-tiled bouses or a white church steeple rising above a mass of foliage in a distant valley. Now and then, in a niche of the rocky coast line, a little Sleepy Hollow village parades its gayly painted fishing boats on its strip of sandy beach.

The town of Willemstad, or Curaçoa, is built on both sides of a narrow channel connecting the sea with the lagoon which forms a harbor. The entrance to this passage is defended by a low-walled white fort on either hand; its banks are bulkheaded, and form quays lined with old gable-ended limestone Dutch warehouses. Here shipping is moored and the business of the port conducted. This part of the town is an exact reproduction of a small Dutch scaport. Its bouses and warehouses are colored, like a child's toy city, green and yellow predominating, and green and yellow are many or the punts that akim over the clear bluish-green water which reflects a sky of the same hue. The tall, lithe figures of the negro boatmen, in sombreros and wide scarlet sashes, stand out in strong relief against the glowing background. Flocks of white pigeons flutter and coo over

the weather-stained tile roofs of iridescent

hues. Plump Dutch maidens in white dresses,

numan counterparts of the pigeons, gather in

the evening upon their high stoops to enjoy the

ool breeze blowing at nightfall over the low hills of the island. Often the buxom mother of the family makes one of the party, and a little later the father, good-natured and slow-moving, brings his chair to the door to join the group which sits chattering in the gathering shadows, a picture of domestic peace and contentment. Knots of negro women gather on the quays in the brief, crimson afterglow, waiting for the boatimen to answer their signals to be rowed across the channel. The old women are coarse in form and feature and are often as black as ebony; but the younger ones have tall, willowy figures, smaller features, and complexions of the hue of bronze. They wear a dress of light blue, or rose pink preferably, with a rebox of contrasting colors thrown across their shoulders. Large gold hoops hang in their ears, and two or three necklaces and silver and bead bracelets are part of their costumes. A cigarette stuck between their lips gives them an air of admirable nonchalance. They talk and laugh continually, showing even, white teeth.

The streets of the city are for the most part narrow and winding, but owing to the Dutch population they are more cleanly than in other West Indian towns. Hy far the greater part of the indication seems to be that they are continually growing whiter. A little way back from the street which winds up the hillside back of the town stand, here and there, the old square Dutch houses of the wealthier inhabitants, surrounded by flowering trees and shrubs and inclosed by limestone walls. Grotesque carved heads appear above the heavy widepanelled doors of some of these houses. During the day they are closed against surlight and dust, giving the street an air of sombre and rigid exclusiveness. In the moon light they wake to a vague sort of life. The quaint, ornamental heads leer in the rifts of light which fall between blossoning ole anders. Through doors and windows, left open to the cool night air, wide, lofty rooms with pieces of heavy antique furniture and ornaments of bygone days are seen. Occasionally the faint tinkle of a piano is heard, but the quict the family makes one of the party, and a little later the father, good-natured and slow-moving,

ents of bygone days are seen. Occasionally e faint tinkle of a plano is heard, but the quie

the faint tinkle of a plano is heard, but the quiet is almost oppressive.

In the negro part of the town there is always life and noise. The sharp squeaking of a fiddle comes from a little dance hall where a ball is in progress, and a crowd is gathered around the open door way and in front of the small square opening which serves as a window.

Spanish or a dialect of that language is generally spoken in Curaçoa, but many of the natives have picked up enough English from the American seamen who visit the port to make themselves understood. Gayly colored baskets which the negroes weave for sale seem to be the most characteristic souvenir of the island. These are made in different sizes, some of them as large as barrels, and are sometimes used in tarcelling as a substitute for trunks. If you are once suspected of a weakness for memontos raveling as a sustitute for tranks. If you are not will be been with venders of all sorts, and soxes, baskets, corals, shells and carges of creaming paroquets will be thrust under your lose at every step.

PRETIT CUBAN REFUGEES. Call-ing with Gen. Lee About Their Return to Havana.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, TAMPA, May 30.-1 wished very much last night that I had had a phonograph of first-rate recording power; and also that photography were capable of reproducing a scene by a light which was a combination of moonlight and electricity, and that a camera were at hand. On the broad western veranda of the hotel sat Gen Fitzhugh Lee in a large rocking chair. He was one figure in a seated group, arranged in a per fect oval, of about sixteen people, only one other of whom was a man. All the rest were exceed-

one figure in a seated group, arranged in a perfect oval, of about sixteen people, only one other of whom was a man. All the rest were exceedingly pretty Cuban girls and young women, most of whom were talking gayly in Spanish at the top of their voices, giving tien. Lee a chance to get in a word now and then. The girls were nearly all members of the Havana-refugee group now established in Tanma, awaiting as early a chance as possible to move back to Havana. They were putting the General to his stumps in Spanish. Frequently they were bold enough to laugh at his Spanish, and this he was taking in the greatest good humor.

Whatever may be his temper toward Spanis rds, Gen. Lee's good humor toward this party of lovely refugers was absolutely angelic. He is a man of the utmost bontommic anyway, but no one could have done otherwise than take with delight any amount of chaffing from such a group as this. I doubt if the equal of it could have been produced outside of Cuba. The beauty of these girs, at the girl age, be it understood, is something almost ineffable. They have great black eyes, which shoot innocent lightnings all around. Their complexions are not like hoston complexions, it is hard to telt why it is that pourre de riz seems to be all right and proper on such a complexion and not to degrade it. One wonders what a Cuban girl would be without poudre de riz; but anyway her complexion, for some inscrutable reason, seems to be lovely with it. I have decided that while face powder should never be used by any one else, it may be used quite freely by Cuban girls. In their ways these lovely Cubans are a shade coquettish, perhaps, but they are also perfectly highbred and proper. It is the same with regard to equerty as it is with regard to poudre derix; it seems to be a perfectly normal and unexecutionable part of their equipment. Nearly every night these Cuban girls are at the Tampa Hay Hotel, and they are also perfectly highbred and proper. It is the same with regard to equal to the country, they derived muse men t

CRYING EXTRAS.

Iwo Mrn Who Introduced a Slight Variatio

"Two men who went through my street the ther night howling extras," said a west sider, rather liked. The ordinary way of doing is for both men, one going along one side of the street and the other the other, to how! in a hourse voice as loudly and incessantly as they can. These two men that I speak of both called out with the usual jumbled articulation that no-body could understand, but one of them made the crying in a low-pitched voice, with measured intonation, his calls being delivered at regular intervals, while the other howled as loud as he could, and kept at it all the time, the two together making a sort of tenor and bass.

"I don't know whether this sold any more papers or not, but I rather liked it myself." and the other the other, to how! in a hourse

HER WORK, HER WAYS, AND, ABOV ALL, HER LUNCHEON.

Popular Notions Dispetled by a Visit to

Factory - Wonderful Skill Attained by Some of the Hands - The Neon Craving for Pickles - Tribute from a Policeman. Somebody ought to get up a "Dictionary of Popular Fancies: Revise: and Corrected." It would have to be a big book, all about mothersin-law, red-haired girls, old maids, and other familiar traditions. It would smash a good many stock jokes and bowl over a number of "types," which, by a certain coincidence, have existed only in type-the type of the comic papers. But maybe the mothers-in-law and the red-haired girls and the rest of them wouldn't object to that.

The cigarette girls want to be consulted before such a book is prepared. They want to speak for a large and prominent section therein. They say that they are misunderstood and maligned, There are several thousands of them in this city, and they would like individual apologies, f you please, and justice.
That's what they would like, but they are

uite well aware of the fact that they won't get

it. Consequently, while they are impatiently

awaiting the dictionary above mentioned, they

are willing to speak a word or two in their own

behalf. A whole thousand of them work in

single west side factory, where a SUN reporter last week watched them with a good deal of interest. The phrase, "a cigarette girl," is so familiar that the general public feels as if it knew all about the creature behind that phrase The popular conception of the cigarette girl is a cross between the tough girl, rendered familiar to uptown audiences by Ada Lewis, and the Grand street belle. The cigarette girl is supposed to possess the manners of the Bowery "lady" combined with the gorgeousness of Grand street. She is supposed to dance every night and all night, to do her Sunday summer ing at Coney Island, and to take particular joy in a fight, be it with tongue or finger nails. The popular idea doesn't bother itself with facts. Or if it does concern itself with anything so narrow and unromantic it takes isolated cases which suit its desires. At least, this is what the really truly cigarette girls say, and they are probably almost as trustworthy as the dickey

birds quoted by Mr. Francis Wilson, If the general public could see the cigarette girls at work it would probably undergo a change of heart. But the general public need not hope for any such privilege: at any rate. not at the west side factory referred to. The superintendent roes on the theory that every man is a thief until you have proved him an bonest man. Visitors are, therefore, advised to

honest man. Visitors are, therefore, advised to take with them their passports, letters of credit, references, and certificates of bantism. Thus armed they may be allowed to pass the sacred portals, but it is by no means certain.

Any one who does get in will find a clean, airy building as busy as a hive of bees and not much noisier. The girls work from 7:30 to 1 o'clock and from 1:45 until 6. On Saturdays the factory closes at 3 P. M. Most of the girls work by the week operating and feeding the machines tory closes at 3 P. M. Most of the girls work by the week, operating and feeding the machines which make and pack the eigsrettes. Goods for foreign shipment are packed by hand and some of this is blece work, but the wages earned average about the same for the same class of work. All of the girls are supposed to be over 14. but a good many of them look young for their age.

They are a clean, quiet, businesslike crowd when they are at work. While there is no heavy labor to be done, it all requires definess and the closest attention. There is no chance for "monkeying," even if it was permitted. There is a woman in charke of the girls, and she says she would not ask for a more tractable lot. She hereself has worked in a cigarette factory for fifteen years and would like to establish a new type of the cigarette girl.

The saill which some of the bands a control is

years and would be a good object lesson for those who would like to establish a new type of the cigarette girl.

The skill which some of the hands acquire is little short of phenomenal. It is a matter of fact that the machines make more mistakes than the girls do. For instance, there is a machine for filling and folding the familiar paper boxes, each of which is supposed to contain ten cigarettes. One girl constantly watches the machine because it has an unpleasant trick of putting in nine or eleven cigarettes instead of ten.

At a long table sits a row of girls putting up the round tinfoli-covered packages for shimment abroad. These must contain exactly twenty cigarettes each. In front of each girl is a great heap of cigarettes, while at one side is a pile of sheets of tinfoll and the printed paper covers. Without even looking at them the girl picks up a bunch of cigarettes with the left hand, while with her right, she adjusts the tinfoll and the paper cover. Without counting she can tell in an instant when she holds twenty cigarettes in her hand. In fact, she picks them up so accurately that she is rarely more than one or two out of the way at the very first grah. She taps the bunch on the table, so as to get the onds even, and in that instant of holding them knows whether she has twenty, or more or less. Another girl who has to be pretty deft with her fingers is the one who feeds the machine which takes in loose tobacco and turns out finished cigarettes. She has a great box of loose tobacco at her elbow, and, nicking up a big bunch, drops it into a scale at her side. She can lit an exact pound almost every time. The weighting, therefore, doesn't take more than two seconds, and after that she drops the loose tobacco on a broad moving band, where she disweighing, therefore, doesn't take more than two seconds, and after that she drops the lonse tobacco on a broad moving band, where she distributes it until it is of even thickness. Then she picks up another pound, and so it goes.

Another girl sorts the eigarottes as they come down in big boxes from the machines. She picks up fifty or seventy-five at a time, shifts them from hand to hand, snatches out one here and one there, seeing at a glance some slight defect which the onlooker can scarcely find when he hunts for it.

and one there, seeing at a glance some slight defect which the onlooker can scarcely find when he hunts for it.

The work is not hard, but it is steady. There is no let-up until the noon whistle blows. When this happens there is a mad rush on the part of about fifty of the younger girls. They don't wait to turn down their sleeves or to put on their hats. They make a break for the stairs and in half a minute they are standing two deep along the counter of a little German shop around the corner. The shop is about 8 by 12 and has a counter running through the middle of it. Behind this counter there are a great many delectable objects.

In the first place there is a roly-poly German frow, who gets wild-eyed and excited under the onslaught. And there is a roly-poly German here who doesn't oven blink when forty young ladies are severally and in concert demanding pie and chow-chow and pickles. The counter has a high iron screen along its outer edge, and behind this screen are rows of big white bowls containing the following provisions: Big, fat cucumber pickles; little, thin, spiced pickles; pickled onions, pickled beats, chow-chow rather thin, chow-chow very thick, potato saiad, pickled ormed beef, pickled beats, sandwiches, cheese, coffee, and tes.

"Gimme 3 cents' wort' o' coffee."

chow-chow very thick, potato saind, pickled corned beef, pickled beans, sandwiches, cheese, coffee, and tea.

"Gimme 3 cents' wort' o' coffee."

"Han't youse got that tea yet!"

"Two o' them pickles is what I want."

"Say, I ben here a year waith' to git a pie."

"Head cheese! It's head cheese I want!"

"Where's that pieman, anyhow?

And then the pieman appeared with his arms full of six-inch pies. As he eiged through the crowd of girls they sniffed hungrily and began calling their orders after him.

"Save me a mince pie!"

"Two peach an' one strawberry fur me."

"Oh, you're a peach yerself."

It was fully a quarter of an hour before the last little girl was loaded up and off to the factory again with her pall of sloopy-looking coffee, her vie, and her pickles. The small girls act as messengers for certain co-operative iuncheon parties. Three or four girls chip in together, give the pool to one of the youngalers, with instructions what to get, and then they all eat tozether.

The policeman who has the factory on his post stood at hand and beauced benevolently on the eigarett Hebes. He was pleased when the reporter asked him about the girls.

"Oh, they're a nice lot o' gurrils," be said.
"Have any trouble with 'em! Not a bit, not a bit! Filtrations! Oh, go wan now! They sin't a onieter lot o' young loidies on the west side, and! guess! I must know as many as two or three hunderd of 'em. They lives to home an' don't go to dances nor nuthin' o' that sort. Why," in an awestruck tone, "there's some of 'em as goes to Sunday school! It's truth I'm tellin' you."

That settles it. Exit the cigarette girl as she has been onlined not to uponion the way who

tellin' you."

Thet settlos it. Exit the cigarette girl as she has been painted, not to mention the way she has been painted to paint horself. Eater the cigarette girl as she and the superintendent and the

MEN DIFFERENTLY CONSTITUTED. Some to Whom Long Distances Seem Great,

"Men are differently constituted," said Mr. Noggleby. "Some men are nervous and fretty, introduced a variation of methods that I disturbed at all. And then there are some men disturted at all. And then there are some men who take naturally to travel, and to whom long distances do not seem great, and some to whom a journey of any length seems a great undertaking. Men of this last kind who are also nervous mu tretty make a good deal of their preparations and start for train or bost well in advance, spending the last day, maybe, in getting ready and starting. And then there are men who realize that the whole earth is only 25,000 miles around, and who are not disturbed by anything, who will keep right on at their work in store or office up to 3:30 P. M. and then take a 4 o'clock boat for Europe just as they would stors or office up to 3:30 P. M. and then take a 4 o'clock boat for Europe just as they would take a 4 o'clock train for the suburbs. It all depends on how a man is constituted."

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Josef Hofmann returned to Europe on Saturday last after a tour in this country which was highly successful, so far as he was concerned. His earnings during his brief spring sensor must have amounted to more than \$30,000. It is fortunate that they did, as there is very little probability that he will return to this country under such satisfactory conditions for some time to come. He received from the Chicago Orchestra a fixed aum for his appearances, and in New York he succeeded in attracting large audiences, although there was no repotition of the sensational success made by Paderewski. Several recitals which young Hofmann gave wore also successful, but, measured by the preceding concerts, they were in no respect obenomenal. It was outside of New York that the small interest evinced in the planist's performances made the enterprise of the Chieago company a very poor one. Although his trip to this country was most prentable to him, there was nothing like a similar satisfaction for his managers. So it is safe to say that when Josef Hofmann returns it will not be upon the same terpos. There has, indeed, been no mention of a return to this country among his plans for the future. Chicago Orchestra a fixed aum for his appear

The French restaurants in town have hurried to make it clear that they never meant to oml the American flag from the decorations of their buildings, even if it ever happened to be absent As a matter of fact, the flag always floats over the Martin and Logerot, which are the two leading French restaurants of the city. There was a time when these two establishment were in bitter business rivairy. But that has become a matter of history, as each has discovered that there is plenty of room for both. Their rivairy now has taken a new form, and consists chiefly of the attempt to display the largest possible number of flags. So soon as a new flag goes up on the Logerot, the fact travels mysteriously nine blocks downtown, and two flags appear in some conspicuous place in the Martin. If a new banner is hung in one of the dining rooms at the Martin, the news floats untown, and the result is a fresh outbreak of red, white, and blue at the Logerot. On Decoration Day this patriotic struggle reached a climax. There were flags scattered about the restaurants with dazzling abundance. They were not only on the walls and on the roof, but at the Logerot a flag was rolled up in every napkin and fell into the diner's lap. The flags at the Martin are to remain there until the end of the war, the proprietor declares, and not one is to disappear from the Logerot, according to the threat of Flouret. become a matter of history, as each has dis-

It was 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning befor the Lambs left Wallack's and started to march up to their clubhouse. This ceremony was not so impressive possibly as it was intended to be although the spectators who stood on the side walks were not especially critical. One of them in front of the theatre was more interested than the others and he involuntarily dropped into line as the procession turned into Broadway. He was not in a condition to distinguish between the different kinds of parades, but he was able to hold his head up and keep moving even if he occasionally swayed from side to side. He was marching along as proudly as Nat Goodwin, who was in the front line, or De Wolf Hopper, who was at the end of one row, when he was suddenly discovered by one of the members. Whether it was Walter Jones who had assumed his tramp costume or not was the question momentarily in the dramatist's mind. He decided that the man was not Jones and then turned his attention toward ejecting him from the line. But that was not as easy to do as it looked. The new arrival was in the habit of joining parades whenever he saw them, and as it was after midnight he had no objection to marching with the Lambs. It took a party of the Lambs to get rid of him, and by that time a new trouble had begun to harass the marchers. This was the absolute indifference of the cable car motormen to the presence of the Lambs. between the different kinds of parades, but he the Lambs to get rid of him, and by that time a new trouble had begun to harass the marchers. This was the absolute indifference of the cable car motormen to the presence of the Lambs. Consequently the parade followed a circuitous route up Broadway and dodged the cars with difficulty. The line grew broader or narrower in exact relation to the consideration of the motorman who happened to be behind them. The groups on the sidewalks consisted of a few belated theatrespers and the regular figures that are to be found on Broadway at 1 o'clock in the morning, and nobody else. The solemnity of some of the men in the parade was the most amusing feature of it. Nat Goodwin, his face firmly set, grasped a cane and marched with the earnestness of a hero on the way to battle. Every hair in Mr. Hopper's head was rigid with dignity. At the corner of Thirty-third street occurred the only really disagreeable feature of the parade. There a slight man with a dark mustache called in German to Victor Herbert, who was at the head of the procession with his baton. The remark addressed to him must have made't is impression, for Mr. Herbert never smiled again until he had reached the clubhouse.

The clabs in New York that complain of poo service and the difficulty of securing competent waiters might have less ground for them if they adopted a system which has been found to work admirably in London. There some of the oldest and best known clubs have established a pen and best known claus have cetablished a pen-sion fund for the benefit of the servants who grow oid in their service. It has been found that this plan does more to assure good service than any other ever adopted, for greater than the satisfaction of tips has proved the certainty of retirement on a pension after a certain num-ber of years passed in the employ of the club or upon being incapacitated for work. One objec-tion to a trial of the plan here would undoubt-edly be that old waiters in New York clubs are revaried, as less desirable than enthusiastic regarded as less desirable than enthusiastic

THE RAW PEANUT HABIT.

Why Bath, N. Y., Sells More Unrosated Peaunts Than Auy Other Place in the State. "The village of Bath," said a wholesale dealer then any other place in this State. As a matter of fact, the sale of raw peanuts is quite the feature of the peanut trade in Bath, because there are more people there who have the raw peanut habit than there are in any other one place in the State. The reason for it is that the State Soldiers' Home is located there. That is

why Bath's pennut trade is unique in the quantity of raw peanuts it handles. "No one likes raw peanuts until he acquires the habit, and then he wants them just as regularly as he wants his tobacco. Before the civil war the peanut was chiefly a holiday luxury to the great mass of the people in this country. The day when the circus was in town, and the day when the county fair was whooping it up in behalf the honest husbandman and the man with a four-minute trotting borse, and when the great and glorious Fourth of July had come round again—and it came round with belis on in those days—were about the only occasions when the popular yearning for peanuts was to any extent satisfied. On those memorable occasions the nut was shucked and masticated until every bucolic jaw was lame. It was only in the towns and large villages that the favored few could have peanuts with them always. Before the war there wasn't a peanut rosster in the whole country outside the big towns, and the rural dealers bought their stock of peanuts already rossied. They were delivered in big, coarse bags. To-day every crossroads, from Maine to California, has its peanut stand and its wheezing steam roaster, and the great American nut has no better or more exclusive standing on any ordinary day of the year, although there is a greater concentration and application of energy in its shucking and chewing on those rod letter days.

"A large proportion of the soldiers who went day when the county fair was whooping it up

rod letter days.

"A large proportion of the soldiers who went South with the Union army were from the rural districts. So, when they got among the peanut patches of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee they were, metaphorically speaking, right in clover. At first they roasted at their campifires the peanuts they pulled from the patches, but it wasn't long before they not only learned to like them raw, but actually preferred them that way. The result was that the boys discovered after a while that they hankered after peanuts almost as much as they did after tobacco, and they brought the longing back home with them after the war was over. What has been the consequence? The domand for peanuts increased so rapidly with the return of peace that the crop then grown did not begin to supply it. Wide-awake farmers in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee saw the point, and their patches of heanut vines, which had been not much more than an incidental adjunct to the farm, expanded into broad fields, and improved cultivation and new methods in caring for and disposing of the crop took the place of the old-time cardiesness and crudities. The peanut crop of these three States amounts to more than 4.000,000 bushels annually—a result due entirely to the civil war and the contracting of the peanut habit of the soldiers. The bulk of this crop is handled, prepared, and shipped from Norlook, the value of it being not less than \$8,000,000 a year.

"Naturally, the returned soldier's loud call for peanuts soon brought about a situation that places them within his reach and that of the rural population to the furthest limits of wayback, and the nut ceased forever to be simply a holiday luxury. The floor of the backwoods grocery is now littered nightly with shneks of peanuts, but from a revolving reacter, thicker than it ever was on any Fourth of July of the old-en time, and the old-soldier can get his supplied of the way on any Fourth of July of the old-en time, and the old-soldier can get his supplied of the way on any Fourth o d letter days.

"A large proportion of the soldiers who went buth with the Union army were from the rural "So that is why the Soldiers' Home at Bath makes that village the champion raw penut centre of the State. There are hundreds of old soldiers living at the home, and many of them have the war-time peanut habit, and it takes heaps of the nuts to keep pace with it."

WILL SOON BE CONSIDERED A CRIME

Nothing but Ignorance and Wilful Neglect on the Part of the People

Can Now Prevent the Complete Eradication of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption.

No Other Excuses Can Be Given for Failure to Use the New Treatment.

Yes, said a well-known business man, in speaking of The New Treatment for discusses of the air passages, I consider it criminal for any parent to allow one of his or her family to suffer from any of the above diseases. This may seem a harsh and cruel stater cent to make, but any intelligent person who understands the truth in regard to this new remedy and the generosity of the manufacturers will agree with me when I call it a crime to withhold this cure from those who suffer from these terrible scourges. In the first place, HYOMEI is NOT a patent medicine, but the FIRST and ONLY advertised remedy for these diseases ever endorsed by the legitimate medical pro-ONLY advertised remedy for these diseases ever endorsed by the legitimate medical profession. Secondly, among the thousands of test cases made during the past two years, NOT ONE SINGLE CHILD has died from Croup when "HYOMEI" was used, NOT ONE DEATH has been reported from Catarrh or Bronchitis, when the patient was treated with this new cure, NOT ONE CASE of Coughs or Colds has been found that did not succumb to the healing power of this remedy within forty-eight hours; in truth, less than one hundred cases out of the four hundred and eighty-three thousand tested reported no cure, and most of these were in the last stages of Consumption before the last stages of Consumption before HYOMEI was used. These are facts sufficient in themselves to prove the value of this new remedy, and NO SENSIBLE reason can be given for its absence in any household in the country. POVERTY IS NO EXCUSE, for free treatments are given daily in all large cities, and free samples sent to all who apply by postal or letter. Lack of evidence regarding its curative powers cannot be claimed as a reason, for every office of The R. T. Booth Co. has thousands of tes-timonials from people well known in the re-ligious, scientific, commercial, and literary world, persons who have never lent their world, persons who have never lent their name to any medical preparation before, and never would unless they felt that it was not only worthy of their endorsement, but A DUTY OWED TO THEIR FELLOW-MEN. Fear of being humbugged is the silllest of all excuses, as every outfit of this new treatment contains a written guarantee that the money will be refunded if it fails to relieve, and every druggist in the country money will be refunded if it fails to relieve, and every druggist in the country
will vouch for this promise being kept to
the letter. Common sense teaches us that
liquid medicines in any form only serve to
irritate the delicate air passages in the
head and throat, and that sprays, douches,
and atomizers CANNOT pass the epiglottis; also that nothing but DRY air is permitted to enter the bronchial tubes and
lungs. The medical profession, without
any hesitancy whatever, now admit that
through it alone can the diseased parts of
these organs be reached; moreover, they
emphatically state that HYOMEI is the
only germicide known of sufficient power only germicide known of sufficient power to kill the germs of these diseases, and yet be carried in the air we breathe without creating moisture. Understanding this, I claim that Fathers and Mothers, knowing claim that Fathers and Mothers, Rhowled these facts, are guilty of criminal negligence if they allow any member of their family to suffer without testing this new treatment.

Every Bottle of "Hyomei" Is Guarante art of "HYOMEI" INHALER outfit, \$1,00, External bottles "Hyomei," 50c, "HYOMEI" BALM wonderful healer), 25c, CAN BE OBTAINE out OF YOUR DRUGGIST, OR BY MAIL.

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A MATTER OF RELATIVES.

Mr. Stoggloby on the Difficulty of Meeping Ex-

act Begrees in Mind. "One of my peculiarities," said Mr. Stoggleby, is an inability to apprehend relationships. I am not what you would call a stupid person by any means. I should call myself, on the contrary, rather logical-minded than otherwise, but all relationships beyond first cousin or uncle are blind to me. I could follow them by slow, painstaking effort, but if, in the course of conversation, anybody speaks of a third or fourth cousin, or a step cousin or a great-aunt, anything beyond first cousin or uncle, then I'm lost. I know that it's a relation of some sort, more or less distant, but I don't realize what at all."

Highest of Natural Landmarks.

From the St. Lowis Globe-Democrat.

The most important island in the Canary group is Teneriffe, whose famous mountain is known to navigators as one of the most imposing landmarks in the world. The mountain is known to navigators as one of the most imposing landmarks in the world. The mountain rises 12,182 feet above the sea, the peak having the form or a sugar losf. Considering the fact that the island is itself a mountain, springing almost perpendicularly from the ocean, the bottom of which is six miles below. Teneriffe is the loftiest peak in the world. Beside it Mont Hland is a pigmy; Cotopaxi, Kinehinjunga, and Mount Everest dwindle by comparison. While all the islands are volcanic and all contain evidences of very recent action. Teneriffe is the only one which still continues in eruption. The summit of the mountain is a circular wall inclosing a crater a mile in diameter and over 100 feet is depth. From the offing, and even from the seasoner, the sides of Teneriffe seem as though carved by hand, but the immense size of the mountain is in proportion to this crater, although it seems incredible to the looker on that at the mountain to there would be one of the largest craters in the world. The great crater of Teneriffe has been quiescent ever since the island was rediscovered by Europeans early in the fifteenth century, but in scores of places on the mountain size there are smaller craters which continually emit sulphurous steams and grases and occasionally throw out small quantities of lays. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspersia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsk ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. Tier Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Doses Small Price.